WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Bureau Difficulties.

The Regrenchment Committee coming to New York.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Interesting Decision of Judge Wylle Regarding the Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1868. New Phase of the Internal Revenue Im-

broglio. imbroglio do not tend to clear up the confusion that reigns in that unfortunate department of the government. To-day it was represented to Secretary McCulloch by gentlemen who called upon him for the especial purpose that a few days ago Commissioner Rollins instructed the Collectors of Internal Revenue in the Western States not to assign any of the gaugers and storekeepers appointed by Secretary eCulloch to duty until further orders. The effect of this order, it is said, has been to stop the operations of a number of distilleries, and consequently the amount of revenue received by the government has been materially reduced. As this new hitch in the working of the revenue business has surprised men of both political parties it has naturally produced a good deal of inquiry, and the interview between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins to-day, it is understood, related principally to this matter. In one respect the consultation be tween the Department and the Bureau was productive of good results-another Supervisor was actually appointed. The two magnates, after considerable discussion, managed to agree upon Colonel David S. Goodloe, of Lexington, Kentucky, as Supervisor in Goodloe, of Lexington, Kentucky, as Supervisor in the district which contains that State. Colonel Goodloe is one of the original nominations sent in by Mr. Rollins, so that it will be seen that the strongest arguments must have been used by the Commissioner. The second Supervisor is known as a conservative republican and a Grant man, highly esteemed by all who know him and never offensive in his political opinions. He was recommended by several of the Senators and members from Kentucky and other prominent man members from Kentucky and other prominent men The Attorney General Looking After the New

York Frauds.
Attorney General Evarts had an interview with the President early last evening and immediately

atter started for New York. It is said that his stay there will be but short, and the probability is that fraud case now being put together there,
The Retrenchment Committee Investigation.

The Committee on Retrenchment met this morn ing. There were present Senators Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Buckalew, and Representatives Van Wyck, Benton, Halsey and Randall. Assistant Atorney General Ashton was sworn as to Mr. Binckley's authority to, make investigations, and testified that Mr. Binckley had no such authority from his office, and the witness had notified the District Attorney to that effect. He further stated that Mr. Binckley had no right to investigate, and his course was improper. The committee adjourned to meet at the Astor House, New York, on Thursday morn ng of next week, at ten o'clock. The committee have been already made for many of them to address political meetings, as follows:—Messrs. Bucka-lew and Randall in Pennsylvania, Patterson and Benton in the same State and Van Wyck in Dela-

ware and Pennsylvania.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The following internal revenue appointments were

made to-day:—
Gaugers—Charles J. Muschest, for the Third district of Pennsylvania; N. B. Jolley, for the First district of Indiana.
Storekeepers—Charles H. Bingham, Milwaukee; William R. Babson, Boston; William F. Tracy, St. Louis; Joseph B. Faact, Philadelphia; John W. Lingard, New York, and James P. Santmeyer, H. M. Weller, Brasher Campbell, Alexander H. Christopher, Lewis Weitzell, Andrew W. Arnstrong, James H. Hatt, William G. Dorman, Alexander Bohlander, James R. Howard and Joseph Erwin, Cincinnati. The Georgia Troubles-Instructions to General

Major General Meade, who commands the district from Philadelphia last night and to-day had interviews with the President and Secretary Schooled at reference to the political troubles existing in Georgia. It is stated that on his arrival there measures will be taken to give the recent riot at Camilla a thorough investigation and to report the result to the Department. The General is expected to leave here for his command to-morrow.

President Johnson, contrary to his usual custom, indulged himself in a ride to the Soldiers' Home about one o'clock this afternoon and did not return until nearly three. Hitherto his evening drive has occurred generally about six o'clock.

transmitted to the State Department official intelli-gence in regard to several royal edicts in Spain in relation to commercial regulations with this country.

One of the edicts announces the extending of the
period for free admission of foreign breadstuffs into the ports of the peninsula and adjacent islands until the 1st of July, 1860. Wheat, flour, barley and corn are the articles enumerated. Another edictragulates the admission of gummed cotton for the lining of men's hats, and is referred to of July 23, 1868, recognizing that tissues of gummed cotton for the lining of men's hats, clear tissues of affect threads being included, are of common quality, contain a large quantity of gum and are of little value; and, secondly, that it is not just that gum should pay the same duty as the tissue itself, as has been already recognized by the royal order of July 1, 1850, relating to gummed tulle for lining women's bonnets, which since that date has been taxed forty per cent on its valuation, and prescribes that article thirty-one of the special tariff on cotton shall alone be hereafter applied to these tissues—that is to say, forty to forty-eight per cent by kilograms, (2,206 pounds) on the the importing vessel. inds) on the valuation, according to the flag of

The Court of Claims—Adjournment.

The United States Court of Claims met to-day at noon. Judges Milligan and Peck only were present.

Having no quorum the covrt was adjourned without

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue did not de-cide the matter of granting the contract for printing the revenue stamps for cigar boxes to-day. It will doubtiess be settled to-morrow.

Captain Andrew Bryson has been ordered to the command of the receiving saip Ohio at Boston on the 10th of October.

Brevet Major General Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, arrived here to-day, accompanied by General Howard, and had an interview with the Secretary of War relative to the condition of affairs in his district.

The Court Sustains the Demurrer-Surgait
Not Included in the President's Amnesty
Proclemation-Leave Granted Counsel to
Amend Prisoner's Pica.

In the Criminal Court this morning, in the Surratt case, Mr. Merrick continued his argument, contending that surratt was within the scope of the President's amnesty and not one of the exceptions men-

act of the 19th of January, 1867, repealing the authority of the President to grant a general amnest rity of the President to grant a general hard-congress only had the power to make such pardons, and he questioned whether the President under the Congress only had the power to make such pardons, and he questioned whether the President under the constitution possessed the unlimited power to issue a general amnesty. He also contended that Surratt is in no way within the scope of the meaning of the proclamation and that he is one of the persons excepted from its provisions, both by person and the designation of the offence charged against him.

After the conclusion of the argument Judge Wylie reviewed the case as it had been presented. He said the Surratt indictment conspiracy on the part of the defendant. The first, second and third counts were so expressed as to render it a little doubtful whether the intention was to charge a conspiracy to abduct and murder President Lincoln, or a conspiracy to give aid and comfort to the rebellion. The fourth and fifth counts were somewhat different. The first contained not the charge of conspiracy on the part of the defendant to commit an assault and battery, if appeared to the court that the offence charged in each of them was a misdemeanor. Felony is an offence at common law and is followed by forfeiture or lands and goods, or both, and very of en oy capital punishment, according to old Eaglish authority. In jue days of Coke there were 100 offences for which capital punishment might be inflicted, that being the panalty for every crime above the larceny of twelve suitlings. Such is the force of habit and power of tradition that we have to go back to the old common law to know what felony means. Under our law all offences for which the punishment is imprisonment in the Penitendary are not fesonies; a crime is a misdemeanor unless the statute declares it to be a fetony. The act of Congress of July, 1892, declares giving aid and comfort to the rebellion an offence part in a plea of not guilty, and afterwards, when this session of the court on Tuesday had commenced, he asked and obtained permission to withdraw it and put in a special pied of not guilty, and afterwards, when this session of the court on fuesday had commen

charged in the indictiment. The plea alleges that at the time it was put in—the 22d of September—the defendant was not under indictiment for treason or other feiony in any court of the United States and the incidence of the United States and the incidence of the United States and the incidence of the United States and the they are properly pleaded. A plea which professes to answer one of the courts all the courts. If defective as to one it is a bad plea as to all. One of the charges is conspiracy on the part of the defendant to commit an assault and battery on President Lincolm. It is certainly not contended that this is an offence embraced in the proclamation of amnesty. Being void as to this, the plea is void as to all courts on the same ground. Then it is objected to by the government that this plea is defective because the defendant avers that on the 22d of September he was under no indictment for treason or other felony. Taking the strict roles of pleading, Surratt admits that he was under indictment at the date of the proclamation for treason or other felony. Taking the strict roles of pleading, Surratt admits that he was under indictment at the date of the proclamation for treason or other felony. Then he has no right to the benefit of the amnesty and pardon. Where a plea denies a fact, and the denial by implication admits another fact, the implication and offenders whenever they shall be released from the pursuit of the law from all time hereafter. The proclamation was a gractons act; but the sovereign that grants the pardon must grant to online the continuous to a decision of the felony period of the pardon some and exclude others. Those who are excluded have no right to complete in the foliation of the subject of the pardon some and exclude others. Those who are excluded have no righ

and comfort. Adhering alone without giving and and comfort does not amount to treason. A citizen of the United States might go abroad, and although the government might call him home and he retuse to come, still he would not be guilty of treason if he did not give aid and comfort to the enemy. He might adhere, but that alone would not be treason. In England it is different. A subject called home by proclamation or otherwise and who refuses to come is held as being gu'ity of treason. In this country a person must adhere to the enemy and give him ald and comfort to constitute crime. If he had gone to the enemy and remained with him during the war without giving aid and comfort he would not have been guilty of treason. If he had remained at home and the records show there was no enemy he could not have adhered to the enemy; so, not having been guilty of treason, or adhering to the enemy and giving him aid and comfort, he is not within the terms of the proclamation. The difference then amounts to this—namely, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and the indictment shows that it was by entering into a conspiracy. The indictment does not charge that anything over came of the conspiracy; it does not say the President was killed. The offence with which the prisoner is charged in conspiracy which is a misdemeanor. It is neither one kind of treason or the other, and is not, therefore, covered by the terms of the Amnesty proclamation. For the reasons stated the Court decided in favor of sustaining the demurrer, the plea being bad.

Mr. Mcrick, for the prisoner, asked leave to amend the plea to put it in better shape to meet the technical objections of the court in order that it might ather one that the respective of the presencer, asked leave to amend the court.

Judge Wylle said the court in order that it might he ready with amended plea for the defendant must be ready with amended plea for the defendant

the court.

Judge Wylle said the counsel for the defendant must be ready with amended plea to morrow morning, as he desires to go to work on the trial.

MATURALIZATION.

The courts and corridors of the City Hall were crowded yesterday by Teutons and Hibernians eagerly engaged in "putting through" their papers of naturalization and in getting their coveted certificates of citizenship. Two policemen were stationed cates of citizensis. I we person the distracted at the door of room No. 12% to prevent the distracted officials from being crushed by the weight of excited Irish and obstinate Germans who struggled to be first at the counter. A table, also, was placed across not disturb the equilibrium of the vigilant brace of boys in blue. While the faces of most of those about

not disturb the equilibrium of the vigitant brace of boys in blue. While the faces of most of those about the doors of the Naturalization Bureau displayed the well known characteristics of the sons of the sod, a very large proportion were evidently from the Vaterland. A few physiognomies there were, too, which spoke as plain as ever facial expression spoke to Lavater that the self-complacent proprietors belonged to the nation that built the Alabama. Here and there in the crowd a Frenchman shrugged his shoulders at the heavy Dutchman blocking the entrance and sacre from between his teeth, when the builky parties about and around him trod mercilessly on his dapper little feet. The utmost good humor, however, prevailed, and although there was a good deal of crowding and shoving, no rowly disposition displayed itself among the candidates for citizenship.

As Judge Jones only gives one hour each day to the business of admitting aliens to citizenship, the officials in the Superior Court had only to make out papers for fifteen persons. Of these eight were natives of Great Britain and seven of the different principalities of Germany. In the Court of Common Pleas Judge Barret was busily engaged from twelve to three in examining the sponsors of persons applying for certificates and closely questioning the persons themselves as to their age, the date of their arrival in this country, &c., all of which has to be sworn to. Some of the people who presented themselves with papers in hand were so profoundly stupid that the Judge, with his clerk, the interpreter and two or three messengers utterly failed to make them comprehend the meaning of the questions put to them or to understand what was going on. These people were politely informed that they could not yote at the coming election, which seemed to have quite an awakening effect and they retired in discomiture. Some of the Germans swore to the English formula of oath before it was interpreted to them, but, he doubt, did so with every intention of conducting tinesseives as g

be to them should they ever wander into the do-minions of her most gracious Majesty aforesaid. Shortly before three o'clock the Judge left the bench, having done a good day's work in admitting to the rights of American citizenship 121 persons of foreign bight. The entire number of people granted certificates in the Court of Common Pieas since the 8th of July is something over 1,700.

VIRGINIA.

General Review of the Social and Political Condition of the People—Peaceable Character of the Negro when Free from Bad Influences—Sentiment of the Whites—A Sound Policy of Reconstruction—Views Upon the Presidential Issues and the Candidates-Opinions of Grant-His Policy Can-vassed-The Safest President-Restoration of Virginia Invoked by General Grant.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 20, 1868.

During a somewhat extended and protracted tour, embracing the whole northwestern section of the State, I had many rambles by foot and rides by stage through the mountains and an abundance of leisure, without lack of opportunity, to converse with all manner and conditions of people, Rich and poor, whites and blacks, radicals and conservatives, were in turn met, sometimes sought and generally spoken with upon all matters, whether social, political or domestic, and it became my object, as it were, to feel the public pulse and, if possible, to ascertain its precise condition. In these frequent conservations it was easy to discover that in the lass two years no little change had been effected in the sentinents of all classes. The antagonism then existing well as blacks are beginning to realize that they are mutually dependent on each other, and that unless they live peaceably and friendly together both will "go to the dogs." Sambo is sensible enough to see all this, and in there has consequence been a reac-tion against his pretended friends, the carpet-bagmany of whom so cruelly deceived him in the matter of "forty acres and a mule" to get his vote, and now that there is no voting to be done he is fiercer in his denunciation of this migratory tribe of office seekers. Everywhere the negro was at work, and the splendid crops that presented themselves on the roadsides through this fertile section of the Old Dominion were an ample demonstration of an era of good feeling. Naturally disposed to indolence and all the vices that human fiesh is heir to, the negro, when encouraged to be a vagabond and is misled by his white superiors, as he regards them, becomes not only worthless, but a nuisance in the community where he resides; but tion in a Southern climate. Meeting quite an intelligent specimen of the Congo, whose name I found to George Washington, one day recently, I remarked to him:-

"Well, George, how do you get along now?" "Berry well, massa. Got plenty work, plenty to eat, good clothes, comforable cabin, whar de ole wo-

eat, good clothes, comforable cabin, whar de ole woman is, and the childer, an' reckon dat's much as any niggs wants."

"Who do you live with!"

"Old Massa Jim Thompson. Been libin wid him since de war, all de time; neber lef him 'cept once, but I soon cum back."

"Why did you leave him then, George?"

"Well, I'se most 'shamed to tell 'bout dat. All of us niggas turned fools an jined de league, an' 'tended meetins all ober de country, an' left work an' didn't 'tend to numin. So old boss cum to me and say, 'George, dis ting won't do; you got to stay here to work or quit.' So I takes an' quits and kep' on runnin' bout after de speakers; but I neber made numin dat way, nor neber got no lan', so I cums back and tells ole Massa I dun tired doing numin, and wants to go to work. So he say, 'Go to work, George, and stay at it. So I been to work, steady since, sir."

"Do you belong to the league still, George?"

"No, sah. De man what do all de taiking dun gone, lef dese diggins. Got no use for him, an' eberybody gits along better widout him."

"But you are a radical still, aint you, George."

"Ise a 'publican, but dey say a good many culled folks are turnin dimocrats, and I tink Pill glong and see 'bout dat. De white folks all dimocrats, an' shu' an' certain dat mus' be de mos' 'spectable, an' I know we gits no lan' less we pays for it."

Such are the sentiments of the negroes in all localities where they are free from the demoralizing influences of Northern adventurers and Southern extends who are by no means respected by the simpleminded people they attempt to dupe.

It can also be safely said there is a political and social revolution in progress among the whites. Old prejudices are being rapidly abandoned, and in some instances I found the doctrine of State rights superseded by a just appreciation in the minds of Virginians of their true relations to the general government and the duties incumbent upon them as

some instances I found the doctrine of State rights superseded by a just appreciation in the initial of Virginians of their true relations to the general government and the duties incumbent upon them as good citizens of it. Indeed, they all feel that they are citizens of the Union, to which they swore allegiance, and the most intractable and flerce that were are rapidly becoming disposed to take a caim and sensible view of the situation. The aversion to the "Yankee" gradually disappears before the much better and ennothing quality that welcomes the immigrant who comes to settle in Virginia, no matter from what section, with a cordiality that does the people the most ample credit, and social intercourse is at once established and the true basis of reconstruction inaugurated. The constant prayer of the entire people finds an echo in the encouraging

from what section, with a cordality that does the people the most ample credit, and social intercourse is at once established and the true basis of reconstruction inaugurated. The constant prayer of the entire people finds an echo in the encouraging words of General Grant, "Let us have peace." Of war they have had enough, and of suffering, misrale and anarchy an over-abundance t.at makes them long for the return of an era of confidence and good feeling, which they have so much lacked since the termination of the struggie.

On the Presidential question I found the white people generally in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair, from their natural animity with the democracy: but though this is the case, there is a prevailing idea among a great portion of them that the election of Grant and Coffax will be simost as acceptable. The issue here is the seymour and Blair are pledged to, but which numbers suppose can be more effectually disposed of by the election of General Grant, who they beliefe will be President in fact. If the coming election so decides I have no hesitation in saying that the people of Virginia are willing to place their destinies in the hands of the General who acted so generously towards Robert E. Lee and their other leaders, and whose course towards the people has been buffrely magnanimous. Some of the more sensible and wealthy among the Virginians did not heistate to express their opinion that Grant would interpose his authority to shield them from further whong and oppression; that as the President of the people, and not the radical party, he would act independently towards the South that the General whoat present the continuous matter what Congress or the ultra radicals may attempt to the contrary. The belief gains strength in the South that the General week of the president will listen neither to the counses of the extremists of the North nor the fire-eating friends of the South.

On another important, and to them the most vital issue it is a prevalent impression among the people when h

The programme of the racing to come off at Je-rome Park, beginning on the 6th of October, is now before the public, and it excels anything ever before offered for a racing carnival. On the opening day there will be four races, in three of which seventymlie heats for all ages, the entries to be made here-after. On the second day five races will come off, on the third day five and on the fourth day there will be six.

Lady Thorn, since she changed owners, has been unfortunate. Mountain Boy has beaten her twice in very indifferent time. Should he beat her twice more the honors will be easy. Make hay while the sun shines. Hippodroming pays well. Kentucky has again failen lame, and all hope of ever getting him in racing form is abandoned. John Stewart, the owner of the horse that trotted twenty miles to wagon on Tuesday, is ready to match him to trot twenty-one miles within the hour. There will be a race meeting at the Fashion Course this fall, the new track being nearly ready for work. The meeting will follow that at Jerome Park.

A hurdle race will be added to the amusements at the Richmond county Fair on Friday.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN SPAIN

They Have Effected-The Accession of Ferdinand the Seventh—The Insurrections of 1829—A Partial Failure—The Democratic Idea—Abrogation of the Salic Law—Christina, Isabelia, Don Carlos—Civil War—Nature's Convalsions.

A few mornings since the country was electrified by a telegraphic despatch from Madrid, via Paris and London, announcing that in the absence of the Spanish Oneon who was on Franch territory, sock

Spanish Queen, who was on French territory, seek-ing an interview with the great enemy of her race ing an interview with the great enemy of her race—
the Emperor Napoleon—and possibly an alliance of
such a character that her throne might be secured to
her against every possible chance of local conspiracy
or political fortune, and, not dreaming of the nearness of the spectres that, enshrouded in the drapery
of revolution, tracked her footsteps to St. Sebastian,
the sword of fate fell between her and the immediate

knell to her race and the hope of every Bourbon. Cut off from her capital; possibly unadvised as to the extent of the machinations and the influence of her enemics—subjects, but no longer leal—informed, perhaps, of the defection of the best squadron in her navy, which, lying off Cadiz, had turned its guns eningly on its fortifications; of the cold esteem land forces, of which that inveterate conspirator, rapidly-spreading confagration, was overrunning the peninsula of the ancient Iberian race. We are informed that on the 19th inst., while yet

at St. Sebastian, a despatch was placed in Isabella's hands advising her of the uprising—of the advantage which was taken by the unquiet, progressive spirits of the kingdom; and at once deferring her intended ject, she turned her face toward her capital, trusting that once safely within her palace her presence heart to the truly loyal, keep her Cabinet intact and by active, bloody, extreme measures check the revolution against her person and throne by extirpating by the hands of the heads-man or by precipitate exile its authors. But, as has been remarked, the conflagration raged with a flerceness which even the political incendiaries of the ingdom could not have hoped for, and the progress of Isabella was impeded, checked. Despondingly she again returned to St. Sebastian, where, it is reported, she now rests, awaiting the tide, the ebb and flow of events at Madrid, where desperate men on both sides are like gladiators in the arens, laboring with that flerceness which political hatred engenders for the mastery.

Is the government of Spain at this moment in actual danger? In asking this question we do not take into consideration the status of Isabella or the accession of the Duke de Montpensier, now in exile in Portugal, and who is the only Orleanist Bourbon that would be of the monarchy, through his wife the Infanta, daughter of Isabella, the Queen's son being at this time of small account in the calculations of the political chess players in and out of Spain. We would hold in the event of the accession of either of Isabelia's children, or as king consort the Duke de Montpensier, the son of Louis Philippe, late King of the French, and therefore an Orleanist success which Louis Napoleon would be slow to cept in that of men, in the government or its addistration. To content Spain in the last half of the set of monarchical cormorants and the place ing in their seats persons of the same faith in politics tively necessary. General Prim, if he hopes to remain master of the situation, will, therefore, being radiclast, but a builder up of a structure that will place the grand old Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella, second, in the front rank of the nations of Europe; no longer a second or third, but a first class Power. To effect a purpose so statesmanlike is the dream of the soldier Prim and his coadjutors in this grand work, not less than political revolution. Therefore it is that we hear, and in no uncertain voice, at the very moment the banner of reform, of resurrection, is raised, the cry, "The sovereignty of the people" and an "appeal to the nation," and this too before a shot is fired, a sword unsheathed—this when the farmy is being resolved mito grand divisions for active service in the field by the adherents in power of Isabelia.

"Intervene" all Europe would presently be convulsed, and the "peoples," ing since indoctrinated with the principles of republicanism, would rise as one man from the threation which political traditions have thrown around, seeking to fasten them to the carth, the gulf of oblivity every dynast, or confinential and insular Europe. It cannot be denied that the thought of Europe is gravitating toward revolution—toward political equality. We who are not within the concentric circles of the leading minis of the Old World—commencing by taking all Europe in its outer circumference and then by others gradually encircling Kingdoms and States and provinces and districts—do not feel the great heart-throbs that send to the very extremes of those areas of civilization the prayers for elevation and for progress, as in the human body the oxygenated blood cage near and remote through the oxygenated through through the

any attempt made to recapture or compel them to return to duty and their allegiance. This was the work of O'Donnell.

Passing over many minor attempts to dislodge the King or frighten him into a return to the promises made in his address of 1814, we come to that epoch in the revolutions of Spain which, like the present, spread with unequalled rapidity from promines of the province, and would flashly have conquered had not the governments which sustained the "Holy Alliance" forced—France sending 100,000 men across the frontier—the people to a mock obedience to and a hollow truce with a ruler whom, in his soul, every Spanjard abhored, always excepting, of course, those facile creatures who every were are to be found on the side of tyranny, and who are ever ready to bend the supple knee that thrift may follow fawning. O'Donnell, through whose doubte-dealing the conspiracy which he had so assistancisty promoted was destroyed, hastened to Madrid, where, making known to the King what a savtor he had been to the Spanish throne, was thereupon decorated with the ribbon of the order of Charles the Third, and his second in command. Sarsfield, raised to the rank of heutenant general. The treachery of O'Donnell was subsequently discovered, and he was at once removed from the chief command; but, being too powerful a noble, he could not be punished for disloyalty and duplicity, as were, with their lives, many of his followers.

This little arisir, while it exhibited in a broad light the temper of the soldery, did not reasure the government. They doubted the "loyalty" of their officers and would place no reliance on the common solders; for, with an empty treasury—and to supply which the government was subsequently the sovereignty of the United States for the consideration of the many.

The insurgents, however, with their cries of the Constitution of 1812" and a full restoration of the Constitution and the supremacy of the legislative branch of the government, and subsequently to resign to the people and the law-making body, wh

branch of the government, and subsequently to resign to the people and the law-making body, whose powers he had despised, his power by establishing a regency.

It is, in this place, wholly useless to enter into the full particulars of this great democratic movement—for such even the tory historian Alison acknowledges it—but a brief outline of the events which were crowded into the round of a year or two may not prove uninteresting.

This time the leading conspirators against the supremacy of Ferdinand were not so unwise as to make known their plans to the generals of the army. Only those who were ambitions and trusted in the events of the future were initiated in the conspiracy, the development of which, although for week's everything for its furtherance had been in complete readiness, was from time to time postponed until the first day of the year 1820. This time Riego, whose romantic career, great achievements and melancholy fate have rendered his name imperishable with the muse of history, took up the sword in behalf of liberty and human progress. With shouts for the constitution of 1812 he gathered around him a host of enthusiasts, 10,000 in number, and advanced on Cadiz. For a time, with his coadjutors, he was triumphant, and the government at Madrid, frightened by the events that were transpiring near the chief maritime city, whose surrender to the revolutionists was demanded and refused, gave up all as lost. Subsequently, finding that Riego did not make that progress—although everywhere cheered by the people, few, however, of whom joined his standard—which they supposed he would, Ferdinand and his advisers were encouraged to look around them, and hastily gathering together some 13,000 soldlers—all deemed to be loyal—despatched them to the seat of war of insurrection. It is not of moment to our brief allusions to the revolutions in the Spanish peninsula to speak of the career of Riego and Quireoga. They met with much success; but finally, as the people, though approving of the conduct of the insurgents, w

were the hope of Spain, their faiture its despair. The misfortunes which happened to these insurgents finade Ferdinand still more arroyant. He had made secret treaties with cortain Powers and, like isabelia, had deemed his throne securely pianted on the necks of the Spanish people. He looked not back. He had forgotten his promises to the nation—had forgotten that on the pathway of kings and princes, not less than on men of commoner clay, Nemesis delighted to walk.

While Ferdinand and his government were congratulating themselves on the suppression of an insurrection which promised at one time to unseat the ruler and restore something like freedom to the groaning, impoverished people, whose commerce had waned and whose industrial interests were no longer fostered by the court, the flame of revolution again burst forth, and simultaneously, in several provinces of the kingdom, to the confounding of those who, sitting at Madrid, had announced that all was serene and secure. Says Alison, alluding to this second revolution of 1820, and which followed so closely on Riego's failure, "The blow struck at Cadiz resounded throughout the whole of Spain. Everywhere the movement was confined to the officers of the army and a few citizens in the seaport towns; but in them it took place so simultaneously as to reveal the existence of a vast conspiracy, directed by a central authority, which embraced the whole peninsula." Agalist this formidable movement, which the Cabinet at Madrid never even had supauthority, which embraced the whole penin-sula." Against this formidable movement, which the Cabinet at Madrid never even had sup-

bosed possible, it was soon found impossible to combat. It was a "democratic idea, which had
been crusted in 1814 and 1815, had sprung from the
earth where it had lain prone and seemingly dend,
and everywhere throughout Spain it had suddenly
become "master of the situation." "Thus," condinges Alison, "fell the despotic government of Forthe priests' www. "Spain thad suddenly
become "master of the situation." "Thus," conthuses Alison, "fell the despotic government of Forthe priests' www. "Spain thad suddenly
become "master of the situation." "Thus," condiace." The King "subinitation army and the popupeople," a "decree was issued cailling for the priests'
was as the proper began to demand the constitution. The people began to demand the constitution. The people began to demand the man the
conquest to conquest,
In March, 1822—although peace had at no time
been fully restored to distracted Spain, insurrection
reigning paramount in one province or another—
what may be cailed another revolution was organized by a portion of the troops. In addition to
the cries for the constitution came up near Turin
that of "Beath to the Austrians." So rapidly did
this disaffection spread that Ferdinand was
found to recognize it. The Prince de Carignan was
sent to the citadel by the King, and everywhere his
ears were greeted with cries that too plainly told him
f a reign of terror were to be avoided his master,
Ferdinand, of "gorous promise," must return to
the soon mencing that would completely exhaust a
kingdom aircady nearly impoverished, but the possession of the body of the King and immediate war
with Austria were apprehended. Frince Carignan revurned with this demand on the part of the solder,
Ferdinand, or "gorous promise," must return to
the king, and a council of the princes of the
royal family was immediately convoked, and
through the whole of the king and immediate war
with Austria were apprehended. Frince Carignan rereturned to law an order, to the pursuits of arrireturned to law and order, to t

rect manner—the former permitting the Queen Re-gent to entist an army within the kingdom of ten thousand men—assisted the Spanish government in upholding the claims of the daughter of Ferdinand. Yet another revolution broke out in 1840. It was

iw, which abolished certain municipal rights of Spanish towns. The revolution did not last, however, as it rested on no idea in which the great body of the people were interested.

Since 1840 many insurrections have been combated by the authorities of the peninsula, but none so serious as that which, commencing in 1819, continuing until 1823 and involving the "democratic idea," and therefore unworthy the name of revolution. In 1850 the eideas son of Don Carlos, who elaimed to be his heir to the Spanish throne under the Salic law, made an attempt at revolution, trusting that the Spanish people would countenance him in a somewhat Quixotic effort to overthrow his cousin Isabella; but this movement was soon ended by his arrest and that of his brother Ferdinand, both of whom were permitted to leave the kingdom on condition of their signing a declaration that all claims to the throne were abanconed by them.

This attempt at monarchical revolution, which, beyond the hopes of the immediate adherents of the cousin on and the cousins off the throne, created no sensation or abiding feeling among the people; but when (1869) General Prim, who is now about to lead in the revolution inaugurated the other day, took the field in behalf of the constitution and the people, as did Riego in 1820, the great heart of the nation was surred to its profoundest depths. That revolution was, indeed, shortlived. There were, doubtless, reasons for bringing it to an unsatisfactory close. Prim retired to Portugal, but he has not been idle. He has not slept at his post. In Mexico and the United States he embraced the "democratic idea"—the idea which led the people to final success after years of civil war, in 1822, but which a rathless unholy alliance crushed. Will that "dea" now prevail in unhappy Spain? In possessions that were once hers in South America there have recently been noticed revolutions, earthquakes more terrible in their results than any of her civil wars. Are those mighty convulsions portents of those which are to arouse the Spa

NORTH CAROLINA.

Riotous and Tumultuous Conduct of Negros-Incendiary Speech by a Carpet-Bagger-Assault on a Hotel-The Negroes Quieted-Their Departure by the Train.

GOLDSBORO, Sept. 21, 1868.

A few days since a scene unprecedented in the distory of this village was presented in the streets. This being the junction of the North Carolina and the Wilmington and Weldon roads the trains bearing Raleigh were compelled to halt here some three hours on their return home. There were two trains, consisting of passenger and box cars, filled with about two thousand negroes. A majority of these were under the influence of bad liquor as well as incendiary appeals from unprincipled white men, who headed rather than accompanied them. A man from Obio, named Heaton, seemed to be the generalissimo of the black mob, for as soon as the dense mass emerged from mob, for as soon as the dense mass emerged from the trains he mounted a large wooden box and proceeded to harangue the negroes in the most approved radical fashion in the South. His sentiments regarding the rights of the negroes, including not only political, but social and even property equality, were met with the most deafening cheers from the excited Africans. These became aroused and frenzied to an excess that was fearful to witness, *particularly as most of them were armed. Added to all this the negrogarrison, both soldiers and non-commissioned officers, here joined freely with the mob and drank vile whiskey with them from the cups in the streets. At the conclusion of Heaton's harrangue, such was its import that numbers of the negroes were heard to say they "were ready to cut the throat of every d—d rebel in the town," which proposal was seconded by the soldiers, who, with their pistols, "were ready to shoot the d—d rebels." Heaton then advanced in the direction of a hotel, where he met and deliberately insuited a white spectator, who replied by a prompt blow, which occasioned a fight of short duration, the parties being promptly separated by men who had some regard for the peace and security of the village. The man who was insuited by Heaton was forelbly removed into the hotel, and this was the signal for a general assault on that bailding. On came a crowd of yelling negroes, but the doors of the hotel being stoutly barricaded they could effect no centrance, and in consequence an independing assault was made upon it with brickbats and every conceivable missile that could be Brought into requisition. This was continued for some time, when another attempt was made to force open the doors and probably butcher the immates, which was fearlessly and resolutely met by some half dozen men armed with revolvers, which exhibition again drove back the infariated Africans. For a while the town was in a terrible state of tpunct and Providence only averted a blood they so thristed for the scene would have been fearful. gentleman here happily approached fleaton and assured him that if a riot was commenced the negroes would be the sufferers, and, as he had chiefly aroused them to their present excited state, he begged him to calm the storm. Tais Heaton wisely set about doing, and, the train shortly afterwards arriving, the black mob left the town without any casualty of a serious nature having transpired.

ODD FELLOWS.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States-Appointment of Com-mittees-The Semi-Centennial Anniversary. BALTIMORE, Sept. 23, 1868.

called to order by Deputy Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth, the Grand Sire being Ill. Prayer by Representative Perkins, Grand Chaplain pro tem., when the Grand Lodge was declared open for business by Representative Page. Past Grand Sire Nicholson then took the chair, and business was proceeded

business the Committee on Constitutions presented a lengthy report, which was ordered to be laid over

On the call of the roll of standing committees for business the Committee on Constitutions presented a lengthy report, which was ordered to be laid over under the rule, the other committees not yet being ready to report.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the special committee appointed on the Grand Sire's report, the following committees were appointed:—

On National Jubilee (the 26th of April, 1829, being the semi-centennial anniversary of the Order's existence in America)—Past Grand Sires Kennedy, of New York, and Nicholson, of Pennsylvania; Representatives Ford, of Massachusetts; Logan, of Kansas, and Smiley, of Tennessee.

On Austration Matters—Past Grand Sire Veitch, of Missouri; Representatives Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, and Fitzhugh, of Virginia.

On Suspended and Expelled Members—Representatives Hillis, of Wisconsin; Rusha, of Louisiana; Cummings, of Maine; Harris, of Georgia, and Clark, of Iowa.

On Public Press—Representatives Venable, of Kentucky; Ellis, of Maryland, and Havenner, of the District of Columbia.

Amendments to the constitution were then considered seriatim.

Upon a call of the yeas and nays to make it requisite for only an eleven-twelfth vote, inatead of a unanimous vote to change the nuwritten work of the Order, it was lost by 63 to 32.

A vote being taken to change the name of the "Supreme Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows," it was indefinitely postponed.

Upon the question to substitute the word "fourfifthe" instead of the word "unanimous," for a change of the unwritten work, it being put to vote it was lost by 53 to 50.

These proposed amendments were variously discussed for two hours. Upon the renalining proposed amendments, of greater and less importance, an indefinite postponement of their consideration was agreed to.

P. G. Sire Kennedy, from the Special Committee on National Celebration or Jubilee on the semi-centanial anniversary of the Order, reported, Fecommending a celebration by such as could come, where a complete fusion, to be there delivered, with o

RICE BIRDS IN THE COTTON FIELDS.—From gentlemen of Edisto Island and Christ Church we learn of a most singular fact in relation to the rice birds. These birds, which are so destructive to the rice crops, have appeared in large numbers on the coast this season. We learn from the gentlemen above alluded to that they in several cases described the rice fields and have commenced a vigorous attack on the caterpiliar in the cotton fields. Of course this attack is at too inte a date to effect a preservation of the crop, but it is the first instance of the kind we have ever known.—Charleston Courier, 15th this.